Mational Republican.

A. M. CLAPP EDITOR.

The National Republican Is published daily (except Sundays) by the Republican Printing & Publishing Company at the muthwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth street at 55 per amount in advance, or 50 cents per mouth, delivered by corner.

WEEKLY. cour one year dule of twenty-five criptes to one address that of title course to one address TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Washington D.C.

of Advertisements and Subscriptions for thi Paper, as well as for the Collection of Ac counts.

All communications designed for publication should be brief, plainly written and only upon our side the piper. Communications successpanied by the name of the author are and solicited, and see I written be author are and solicited, and see I written be mone of the author are the secretary, and to the second over returned. Especial manuscript will will be re-bringed into preserved. The considered state of our col-mons during the section of Congress will precisite the form, and longarities.

The National Republican has a larger legitimate daily circulation than all o other morning papers of the District cor

To-MORROW another effort will be made to break Doorkeeper Polk's "corner on Con-

THE call of States for bills and resolution the Treasury by the Southern Claim Agents who compose a majority of that body,

GENERAL BEN. BUTLER has not "go over" to the Democratic party yet. He is simply biding his time and on sufficient provocation may go for that rotten institu tion with a vengeance. With characteristic meretriciousness, however, the strabismal ogle he bestowed upon them in the Figure DEAN case has aroused an amorously ex-pectant glow in the bosoms of all the Demcrats-rank and file-in the country.

Will. England go to war? This is now momentous question, as upon it, no doubt, hangs the peace of all Europe. The probabilities are in favor of war. England entered the Dardanelles with a fleet in violation of a treaty. Russia has taken up posi tion at or near Constantinople, and propose to hold on. England must recede or go to war, and Russia seems to be ready for any issue that the former may offer. The crisis is imminent, and unless adjusted by an immediate treaty a conflict must follow. England is making ready while Russia is all ready. This is the situation in brief.

JUDGE WYLLE'S remarks in the Criminal Court Saturday last, granting a new trial in the CURTIS-TYDINGS case, were undoubtedly based upon a misapprehension of the facts, so far as The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is concerned. The report of his remarks shows that he believes editorial comment was made by us, pending the trial, adverse to however, that a full and correct report of the prisoner. This is a mistake; for, as usual in such cases, no editorial allusion was made in our columns to the mat ter until after the trial had been closed. It is true, the testimony was given each day by one of our most reliable reporters—one of large experience in court reports. If the jurymen read those reports, they may or may not have been influenced by them; but if they were, no injustice was done to the prisoner

THESE are contentious times. When the General of the Army condescends to a wordy e miest through the columns of Democratic newspapers, or any other, for that matter, over the personal affairs of a court-martialed officer, it becomes at once apparent that the science of logomachy is not without its devotees, even in the highest circles. But the spectacle thus presented is not without the usual moral consequent upon a depart-ure from the dignity which should be maintained by that official. He is not calculated, either by nature or training, to prove that "the pen is mightier than the sword." be wielded by hands entirely great in the use of the last mentioned weapon. The difference between a writing man and a fighting man has never been more clearly defined since the battle of

THURSDAY next the tariff abortion will monstrances against any change in the cusof the great causes of the present stagnation found in the fact that capital besitates to make investments in manufacturing enthreatened in the laws for their regulation. the table as soon as it is reported to the consideration in detail, with a design to result in protracted debate and create additional distrust the country over.

EVEN the Democatic organs, notably the Bunday Gazette, of this city, are protesting against the bogus economy of our high-toned ttention to the fact, frequently mentioned sham economy is being swung right and left, cutting down the salaries of clerks and bureau officers indiscriminately, the poorlyearned compensation of the average Congressman is stolidly, if not patriotically, retained at \$5,000 per annum. In old times

their abilities, the howling of Washingto washerwomen, new that the franking privilege has been abolished, over unpaid washbills would aggregate into a volume of sound that would put to blush the best efforts of Edison's arophone propelled by half a dozen Contass engines, or the majority of the House would wear soiled linen; the MOFFET bell-punch would prove to be a failure here: Munerty would preach only against dealing out drinks on tick; private club-houses would pawn their poker-chips for their rent, and landladies and landlords would go into bankruptey. So long as the penny lunch is maintained, however, the clerks, messengers, and other victims of this Mr. N. B. FUGITT is Agent for the receipt ex-Confederate epidemi; have one certain

REFEREING to the letter recently printed in these columns from Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, to a friend in that State, in which certain plain-spoken strictures upon President HAYES and his policy appeared, the Sandusky Register remarks that, "curious as this letter is, it is far more curious that any friend of Mr. Foster should give it to the public. Mr. Fostun could hardly have written such a letter for publication, and it may be possible that he is not its author." Well, why don't Mr. FOSTER deny it, then? Or, did he really write to his friend, Captain VANCE, that the President is not on pleasant terms with his fellow-partisans in Congress; that he is under control in the matter of appointments; that while he listens e delights in going contrary to the advice of those to whom he listens; and that while in the House to-day will afford the custom-ary Monday opportunity for a raid upon to make friends where friends ought to be made? These are not the words, they are the ideas conveyed by the letter in question. Mr. FOSTER has the floor, and the Register must look to him for an answer to its question, if such it may be called.

CONCILIATED BUT NOT SATISFIED. Conciliated, but rapacious South! Paci-fied but not satisfied. A "solid South" is now clamoring in unison for Federal lucre. Insatiate monsters! Carefully prepared figures show that the people of the late Confederate States have presented to the present Congress, within six months, claims to the modest extent of \$250,000,000. This is a fair yield, but it is only the skirmish line of the impending battle for plunder. These people expect to realize these claims ooner or later, and they will do so, -should the people clothe Congress with Democratic power to accomplish the work. It all hinges on that point. The claims are presented and belong to Democrats. They are to be satisfied as soon as that party shall have sway in both houses of Congress. They had ot the power to conquer the Government but they will have power to rob it, unless the people interpose to prevent. It all rests with the future and with them as the bulwarks of safety, whether or not this stu-pendous swindle is consummated.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

very strong argument in favor of es tablishing steamship navigation direct with South America on the part of the United States is found in the fact that a manufacturing firm of the city of Buffalo, New York, which has a large trade with South America, is compelled to ship most of its goods to England, whence they are sent by leamer to Brazil. The only alternative to his course is to ship them by sailing vessels from New York and run the chance of the ship being blown out of its course and

raching its destination. lirections for a market for its surplus proassisted. New York and New Orleans should have regular lines of steamers to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. If it requires a moderate subsidy to enable these lines to begin business, the subsidy should be granted. The Chinese policy is a poor and within the principles of a representative short-sughted one for a country like the United States."

United States." OUR BONDS IN FOREIGN HANDS.

In addition to the views we lately expressed, there is a point which it seems necessary to consider in any discussion about the nature and province of money. We have seen that money is a representa be brought to the attention of the House. tive of labor; that is, a common measure Meanwhile Mr. Wood and his fellow tariff of all men's tabor—therefore not in itself fiends turn a deaf ear to the numerous re- wealth, but only its representative, for wealth is only the product of labor. Now what are Government bonds? Are they axiom, and a wise one, that these tariff- money? Are they wealth? When they tinkers would do well to take heed of. One are sent to other countries in return for the manufactures, &c., which are imported, does in the business affairs of the country is to it mean that the importations are thereby to be considered as paid for? Not at all. The purchaser of the foreign goods h terprises so long as changes are constantly ply succeeded in getting the country in threatened in the laws for their regulation, debt to an inhabitant of a foreign country, By all means let the entire bill be laid on and this country is allowed to pay interest on that debt to that foreign country : that House. A successful effort to take it up for is, so much of the product of the yearly labor of the workers of the United States adopt or reject especial provisions, would as is needed to pay the annual interest of the bonds held by residents of foreign countries is diverted from this country to a for

eign country.
In fact, every Government bond held abroad, irrespective of why the bond went abroad, is thus an annual drain upon the ex-Confederate House. That journal calls industrial resources of this country, and therefore a constant element of weakness. in these columns, that while the scythe of If every bond was held in this country the interest for which the people were taxed would be paid to the people and expended among them, and so the whole country would in one sense be neither richer nor poorer; but the case is far different when the peressman is stoidly, it not patriotically, required at \$5,009 per annum. It old times these unsellish public servants—we mean congressmen—received \$5 a day, or a trifle less than \$3,000 per annum. A reduction of the present salary to that rate of per diese would result in a saving to the Government, in round numbers, of \$60,000 a year. We mention these figures, you know, just for mention these figures, you know, just for believe the salaries of Congressmen should be cut down. On the contrary, we believe that when a man is fitted by his education, statesmanship, and patriotism to participate in the proceedings incident to law-making. bonds are held abroad. The bond then be-

dness, and worst of all, of interest-bearing indebtedness. The bond, then, is not that kind of wealth which can be reckoned on the credit side of the ledger of the nation by whom it is issued! It is important to ember this, for by virtue of its interest producing quality, it is to be reckoned among the assets of the wealth of the indi-vidual holder and as, for this reason, it is endowed with some of the functions of money, and often becomes a medium of barter between individuals, it is liable to produce confusion in the minds of those discussing money in its relations to Government and citizens. The subject of bonds national or municipal, is so complex in its relations and so important in all its bearings as to demand thoughtful consideration. We hope hereafter to consider it-it is introduced now only to guard against the easy error of counting the nation's debts as vailable assets.

A HARD AND UNJUST CASE.

A HARD AND UNJUST CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1878.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: It is hardly within the province of a newspaper or its correspondents to comment upon the actions of a court when a case is in progress involving the life, liberty, good name, or property of any individual; but when a case has been decided, the restriction which propriety has previously imposed is removed, and I therefore desire to ask your attention and that of the public to the following case:
An aged lady, living near Vicksburg, Miss, had \$11,000 worth of her property taken for army supplies during the war, for the value of which she commenced suit before the Southern Claims Commission. The value of the property, the fact of its taking, and the loyalty of the owner were all conclusively proven. The dethe fact of its taking, and the loyalty of the owner were all conclusively proven. The detectives or agents were sout, as usual in such cases, and nothing could be found to prevent the payment of the claim. Before the judgment was rendered the old lady died and left a will devising the proceeds of the expected judgment to four parties. One of the devisces was a child born after the rebellion, which was to receive \$81,400, the remainder being divided between three laties.

The Commission then rendered a judgment giving the child what was devised to it and refusing to allow the other, because the loyalty of the devisces was not proven. I very much fear that this court has made a mistake. If I am correctly informed, the child to whom this money was given is about thirteen years old.

am correctly informed, the child to whom this money was given is about thirteen years old, and necessarily was born about the close of the war. Yet there was no inquiry made as to its mother's loyalty during the period when size was corieste. This seems to use to be an act of carelessness that should not be repeated.

The facts as presented in this communication, and we do not question them, are well calculated to awaken serious doubts as to the justice that marks the case. That a part of the devisees should have been re-cognized, without including all, is past our comprehension. The legator was loyal, and there is no proof that her beirs were not all equally so, and it would seem that the decision of the question as the case now stands involves a hardship, if not rank injustice. It looks as if a revision of their own action on the part of the Claims Commission would add to their fame as a just and equitable tribunal.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A city of 150,000 people, without any r nicipal government, is an anomaly in the history of this or any other civilized country; but such is the status of the city of Washington to-day. This condition of affairs would seem to demand from Congress early attention and prompt action. House has a bill under consideration which provides for a municipal form of government for the future. It is not pr what the citizens of the District would desire, but it is undoubtedly the best that pitched about two or three months before they can get for the present, and hence it is desirable that it should be passed with-The Cleveland Leader, in referring to this ircumstance, remarks that "this is hardly reditable for a large country like the division of the expense of the municipal United States, which is reaching out in all government in future between the taxpayers and the Federal Government. ducts. In our national prejudice against provides for three Commissioners to be elected outsiders we have gone toe far and given as follows: One by the Senate, one by the the cold shoulder to a good many enter. House, and the third by the nomination of rises which might have been judiciously the President and confirmation by the Sen-New York and New Orleans ate. It provides further, for a municipal

the President and confirmation by the Senate. It provides further, for a municipal
council, to be elected by the people who are
entitled to suffrage. This recognizes to
some extent the right of suffrage, and brings
the Government in part, if not entirely
within the principles of a representative
form.

To the present bill there is no serious objectiou on the part of the citizens of the
District, though in some particulars a
clay exseems
consistent
mixed by
the House, and the third by the somination of
the President and confirmation by the Sento Row.
HON. II. F. Washburne, of Illinois, announces that his present retirement from publife if is permanent, as Congressman and
Minister, he has been in public service about a
quarter of a century.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean intimates that "it's
the fashlon with a certain class of newspapers,
and a villations fashlon it, be to motives of any man who may chance to differ
with them on public questions."

Size HAYES assures his friends that he
doesn't mind Howe's attack, because President Lincoln was bitterly savaired in the last
year of his first term. "Lord bless us! how
we apples with "—SL asside Hobes us! how
we apples with in the expense of the Sureme Court of his first term. "Cond bless us! how
we apples with place at the expense of the Sureme Court of his first term. "Even because of the Sureme Court of his first. He says the decistion.

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doesn't mind Howe's attack, because President Lincoln was bitterly sto be essent.

Consumes Man Ellis, of Louisiana, is able
to see the stupidity of trying to get Whittaker
council to the desirable. Still, it is as
acceptable as anything likely to be pre people of the District feel that some definite policy of government has been decided, and then they will indicate their gratitude and seal by complying with its requirements in Editor National Republican; perfect spirit of accord. The comfort velfare, and prosperity of all concerned will be enhanced by an early settlement of

THE SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANKS. These institutions, which were designed to benefit those of limited means and small savings do not "pan out" very well any-where, and in the city of New York they are forning out very badly. Six-penny

class of savings institutions who have se-cured the confidence of those least able to suffer, and their pittances have been gathered in only to be swallowed up by their custodians through dishonesty nagement.

It is now proposed to pass stay laws—os-tensibly in the interest of the depositors but which discriminates largely agains them. The banks have their deposits— there is no question about that. The depos iters want their money. Their necessities demand it. The banks have not got it when nded. It has been invested or spent unadvisedly or is held; covertly, and pretence is set up that not having it they cannot honor the checks of the deposito Then a stay law is passed which enables these institutions to hold the people's money, which they need to answer pre wants, while their managers are living right on in luxury. The State of Massachusetts has passed a stay law in the interest of the savings banks of that State which permits: bank to refuse payment of one-half a deposit for two years. The sixty or ninety day rule of notice seems to be necessary in cases of panic, but in the Massachusetts law it is provided, practically, that all savings banks are bankrupt and in the hands of a receiver It is arranged that small proportions of de posits may be dribbled out from time to ime, under direction of commis

The bank is the borrower, conditioned to pay on demand or within ninety days, and it wears a very bad look when a law is used to violate the previous contract made with the depositor, or that a man's own money should be put in the hands of deputy trustees whom he does not know. The ex ample set by Massachusetts is very per ous-it strikes a heavy blow at credit and honor of the savings institutions while it gives them further opportunity to oppress a class of suffering coeditors who old find better protection. These repeated instances of wrong to the indigen epositor of small savings afford an irresisti ble argument for the small Government bonds and the postal deposit system. To be just Congress must speedily provide for future safety in that direction

PERSONAL.

STABING is genteel; but you must do it through an opera-glass.

BEN WADE refused to wear night-shirts, and now mark! ho's dead.

Now mark! he's dead.

COMMODORE VANDERRELT fell in love with every pretty girl he met. Does that prove he

was crany?

The Hon A. F. is in town to-day stopping around promisenously. He is -already woll known, but will undoubtedly enlarge the circle

Exposition.

Sam Bard, who publishes the Baton Rouge Herald now, is in Chicago, and has been interviewed by a reporter of the Inter-Oceas. We are pleased to hear from him that the world is doing about as well as could be expected.

Major J. T. Power has returned to his important post as chief of the Warrant Division, Treasury Department, from his painful duty and journey of accompanying the remains of his old friend, the late Register Allison to Pennsylvania.

In Washington we learn from the Boston Post, they call Senator Burnside "the Beautifut." It this because the geutleman wears on his cheeks the hair that by rights belongs on the top of his head? We should as soon expect a man to be called beautiful because of a glass eye.—Buffale Erness. a glass eye.

REPRESENTATIVE GLOVER is talked of for next United States Senator from Missouri. The friends of General L. Pope Walker, are urging his claims for the United States Senate

The Hayes men, out in Wisconsin, are put-ting themselves in battle array against Sena-tor, Howe. They propose to defeat his re-elect-

THE NOTES CASE.

Pertinent Remarks About the Alleged Kid

Sir: Law abiding citizens cannot fail to ap-prove most heartily the course and comments of THE REPUBLICAN, upon the recent exten rdinary "taking away" of Mr. Benjamin

The article upon the same subject from the signed is small unns of the 20th appeared in your collismall unns of the 20th instant, was also eminently just and to the point. Well does the editor say "the question of the guilt or innocence of penny Mr. Noyes of the charge preferred against him are turning out very hadly. Six-penny savings banks as now conducted fill the public mind with more execrations than pockets with dividends. In the city of New York one bank of this character has closed its doors, in which there are at least thirty-three thousand depositors, and it holds in the aggregate nearly two millions of dollars of their hard caraings. It proposes to pay from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of this same restored to the definition of dollars of this same restored to the depositors.

In this way at least a million of dollars of this same restored to the depositors.

In this way at least a million of dollars of the interaction from the case of a peace-officer, arresting without warrant an offender, who has committed a crime in his peace, when the depositors.

never saw him to my knowledge, and am not informed as to the charges preferred against him. My sole point is that these constitutional sefequards of the citizen are so far superior to what may seem the expellency of any special occasion that they should never be ignored. Do the questions recur of what avail can the habeat carpus be to a reality guilty man, or to one who is legality charged with crime? The answer is, those are questions that the law will not permit even a Judge to decide in advance of a hearing nucler a writ. CHAS. CASE.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written the explanatory card of the officials has been given to the public. From this it appears that Mr. Noyes gave up his watch, went with them, &c., without objection.

This is strikingly suggestive of the experience of one Mark Twain, I believe it was, when by accident he shot the settler's mule. He very gravely tells us that "the owner came out with a double-barrelled shot-gun and persunded us to buy the animal."

unded us to buy the animal." MARCH 28, 1878.

He Will Be Forgotten. [St. Louis Globs-Democrat.]

President Hayes is willing to be judged by the future. He shouldn't trust too much to protectly. He will be forgotten before he's a month out of office.

Howe Knew the Man

Schafor Howe, of Wisconsin, has been Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has been Senator nearly eighteen years. He is a Republican, and was acquainted with Secretary Schurz years ago, while he was doing some of that sharp trading with the contribution in the second of the sharp trading with the contribution in the second of the sharp trading with the second of the sharp trading with the second of t

A Man Who Plays Many Parts. [New York Times.] New York Times.]

The Administration Senator from Ohio is a man who plays many parts. At one moment a demagence, pandering to the favorant passions of a moh, at smother the ensury of all connects and obligations involving the nation's homo, at a third the scalous attorney of an institut monopoly.

A Cost of Thousands of Dollars.

(Washington Correspondence Baltimore Herald.)

The Government Printing Office is again to be investigated, in the last Congress weeks were spent in this business, by a committee of which Mr. Vance, of Ohio, was chairman. Now Mr. Finder, of the same State, is about to commence the same game, so as to be enabled to appoint an 'expert. Enough money to run a country new-paper for a year will be spent every week, and at the end of a session a book of a thousand pages will be issued at a cost of thousands of dollars. A resolution will be adopted that the office needs reform, the 'expert' will be discharged until next winder, when he will again turn up and the concern will again need investigation. A Cost of Thousands of Dollars.

LIFE is short at most, and our duty is to prolong it. I'se, therefore, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for coughs, colds, broughtis, hoarseness, &c. I'rice only 25 cents. Sold over where.

FORD. - On the list of March, 1878, James Elias faut son of H. Clay and Blanche Ford. infant son of H. Clay and Bianche Poli, at 1 o'clock.

McPHERSON.—On Sunday, March 21, at 1 o'clock.

B. B. Saltis H., helved daughter of bannel and

Enter the state of the s

Del.

(OltsON.—On Friday, March 28, 1878, at 3 p. m.,
WALTER FREEBRICK, adopted sen of George & Carson, aged 7 years in multis and is days.
DAY.—On Thursday, March 28, 1868, at 4:15 p. m.,
JAMES WILLIAM DAY, in the Stdyrear of his age, at his
late revidence, 122 Falterenth street. of his acquaintances.

REGISTER SCOPIELD is sixty-one years of age and a constructive of Chatanqua County, N. Y. He arrived in this city last Saturday, and will take the oath of office to-day.

Mr. HENRY R. CURTISS, late of the Comptroller's office, Treasury Department, sails for Europe on Wednesday to perform the duties as chief clerk for Governor McCormick's Paris Exposition.

SAN BLAND STATE AND A STATE AND

KAMPF. Saturday morning, March 20, 1878, at 7:30, Dr. FERDINASE KAMPF, astronomer of Wheeler's on, rendinand Kampy, adronamer of Wheeler's surveying smedition.

Fineral Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from 120 Eleventh street northwest. His friends are requested to attend.

Eleventh street northwest. His friends are requested to att. ad.

LANE.—At the residence of her grandfather, T. T.
Thurlow, eq., at 2 p. m., on Friday, March 25, 1878,
JEMNIE STEVENSON, only child of Augustin & and
Sannie & Lane, in har 16th year.

MOUTENN.—On the 28th of 25 Doutson, in the 18th
wear of her age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archiv
wear of her age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archiv
O'TOOLE.—On Hairting morning, March 20, 1878,
after a about toir painful illness, William O'TOOLE, in
the 12th year of his age, so of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fameral, from his late residence, Colfax arcset, between Land X mortheast
Monday, 1st of April, at 4 O'clock p. in.
WARDEN.—On the 20th of March, 1878, William
Wanniez, a mailw of Parish Dunare, County Autim, Ir-dand, aged 89 years, an employee of WashinHis funeral will take place from the late residence,
Virginia avoune, between Tenni the late residence,

UNDERTAKERS.

R. SPEARE UNDERTAKER.

940 F street northwest. [Formerly with R. F. Barvey.] dect-ly

WM. HACKETT,

UNDERTAKER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[FROM DR. H. R. HOPSON, MEMPHIS, Team. — This is to certify that I have made use of colors Liching Liquid Heet and Tonlo Invigorator in several cases of consemption and general debility, and have found it to set admirals in such cases as a outrieve tonic and stimulant. Others of the D. C.-A man meeting which on MONDAY, at Endedock, at Encided, at Encided W. Wale on reduction of wages. By order of Tignish.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OV Medical Association of the Darriet of Cabra will be held in Gonzaga Hall (9) F atrect users), or TUESHAY, 3d of April, at a c'clock p. it is not of the common of DR. Z. T. SOWERS, Secretary, 18tar. 1 main at

DR. Z. T. MOW LERS, SECTION 1. INSECTION 1.

Yve Rending Room, Library, Puriors, Conversation Daily meetings - Noostay, 1215 to 12:85. Evenings—
8 to 7 o'cleck. Normal Class for Circuitan Workshap8 to 7 o'cleck. Normal Class for Circuitan WorkshapMonday evening, 8 to 7 o'clock. Association PrayerMonday evening, 8 to 7 o'clock. Association PrayerMeetings - Tuesday, Webnesday, and Thureday eyeLaging to 7. Tuesday, Webnesday, and Thureday eyelaging to 7. Tuesday, Webnesday, and C. Lesson—Satirothy eyeSatirothy eye
Satirothy eye-

NEURALGIA CURED IN ONE MINUTE by Plant Lighting, as hundreds in the city can testify. Sold at Origidia's drag store. jun2-tf HEADY-LIE TOOTHACHE EARACHE

HEADY-LIE TOOTHACHE EARACHE

dec. cared by Faid Lightning Sorder

Oughtin's drug-story. Massonic Temple.

District Country of the Country of t

MAGAZINE GUNS

MAGAZINE GUNS

WAS DEPARTMENT,

Notice is hereby given that a heard of Ordinance
officers will assentiate at the National Armory.

Springheid, Mass, on the third day of April, 1875,
to consider and recommend a Magazine Gion for the
test of the infantry and cavary tropps, should one
the solidar in the military service.

All assentials in the military service.

All the properties of the properties of the properties of the consideration of the military service.

the infantry and cavalry troops abount one to found smidale nor the military service.

All persons interested in such weapons are invited to suitain samples and opposed to person, under such rulesas may be adopted by the board. The arms sub-mitted made to "callbox 40" and use the United Any Information regulared will be furnished by the Crief of Ordinanci, U. S. strair, Washington, D. C. or by Culonel J. G. Benton, the president of the Board National Armore, Secretary of War.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COM PANY, one. New York avenue and Pricents are retent, opposite Treasury Department. Fire and harging project mades. Bay and dight watchings. Hent of boxes from \$5 to \$47 per amount. Silver plate and other articles of Value received to trumks or other wise at moderate rates. WILLIAM STICKING. Produced by The Company of the Provident of the Park Secretary of the Provident of the Park Secretary. TRACT, Homeopathic Medicines, solds Tract, Homeopathic Medicines, solds Tempite's Drug Store, F and Sinth streets.

CLOTHENG.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SUITS TO ORDER:

Former price, \$25; now, \$18 Former price, 40; now, 30 Former price, 55; now, 40

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Former price, \$18; now, \$10 Former price, 30; now, 20 Former price, 40; now, 25

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1878.

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Tasteful Novelties from all the Harkets of the World.

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JESSUP & CO.,

256 Broadway, New York.

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Our Prices for Suits to Order Will Astonish You.

F.J. HEIBERGER. Citizens', Army and Navy ERCHANT TAILOR No. 535 Fifteenth Street.

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be sold for the highest cash price. Gent's cloth
especially desired, for which the extreme valu
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mar2-41

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